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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Certificate

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The attached documents are true copies of the form P1, P6 and provisional  
specification of South African patent application No 98/10140

In the name of: **FRANCOIS JACOBUS ROSSOUW**Filed on the : **04 NOVEMBER 1998**Entitled : **PAINT DISPENSER****PRIORITY  
DOCUMENT**

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PRETORIA

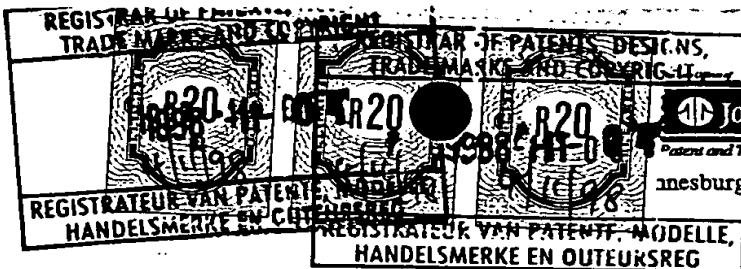
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August 2000

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R65/R265



## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PATENTS ACT, 1978

## APPLICATION FOR A PATENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

[Section 30(1) - Regulation 22]

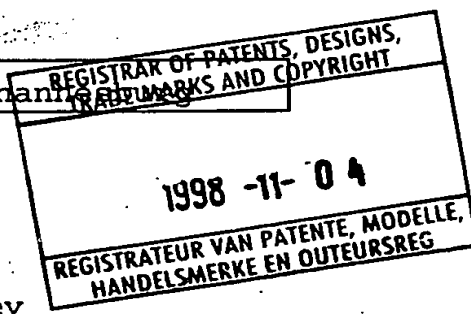
Official Application No		Applicants Ref
21	10	74506
71	Full names of Applicant	
Francois Jacobus Rossouw		
	Address of Applicant	
1 Rossouw Road, Bedfordview, Germiston		
54	Title of invention	
Paint Dispenser		

The application is accompanied by :-

✓	1.	A single copy of a Provisional Specification of 6 pages.
✓	2.	Informal Drawings of 4 sheets
	3.	Publication Particulars and abstract
	4.	A copy of Figure of the drawings for abstract
	5.	Assignment of invention
	6.	Certified priority documents
	7.	Translation of priority documents
	8.	An assignment of priority rights
	9.	A copy of Form P2 and the specification of S A Patent Application No 21. 01.
✓	10	A declaration and power of attorney on Form P3
	11	Request for ante-dating on Form P 4
	12	Request for classification on Form P9
✓	13	Form P2
Address for Service John Galgut Johannesburg		

Dated this 4 November 1998

*John Galgut*  
 John Galgut  
 Applicant's Patent Attorney



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA  
PATENTS ACT, 1978  
PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION  
[Section 30(1) - Regulation 27]

Official Application No		
21	01	<b>9810140</b>

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Full names of Applicant(s)	
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Full name(s) of inventor(s)	
72	Francois Jacobus Rossouw

Title of invention	
54	Paint Dispenser

**9810140**

**This invention relates to relates to paint dispensers**

Paint is normally supplied in large buckets or pails to, at least, domestic consumers. The largest bucket in which paint is normally supplied to domestic consumers has a capacity of twenty five litres. When paint is to be applied by a roller, the paint is normally dispensed into a tray in which a roller will be saturated with paint. This tray has a small capacity and must be regularly refilled. The large paint bucket, especially the twenty five litre bucket, normally has a diameter greater than the axial length of the roller. Thus painters are inclined to saturate the roller directly in the bucket thereby obviating the necessity of charging and recharging the tray.

Although this technique has its advantages, a major problem arises in that the painter often sinks the roller so far below the paint level that paint will enter the bearings of the roller causing these to seize rendering the roller unsatisfactory for use. Furthermore the roller does not turn on its bearings when taking up paint so that for this additional reason it does not operate satisfactorily.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a float for a paint bucket having a, preferably circular, peripheral ring with a transverse floor, the ring, that is preferably of larger diameter than the axial length of the roller with which it is to be used, being adapted to float at or on the surface of the paint with the floor at or just below the surface of the paint so that the roller can be rolled over at least part of the floor to absorb paint.

The floor conveniently comprises spaced arms within the ring, conveniently including a centre piece from which the arms radiate. The

centre piece may comprise a ring, pentagon or the like. Projections are preferably provided on the arms to engage the roller to cause it to rotate.

5 The ring may conveniently be of inverted channel-shape section to assist it to float upon the paint. The arms are preferably located slightly below the level of the ring.

10 The projections may comprise elongated lugs which are upstanding above the height of the ring. Alternatively the projections may be triangular lugs. Certain of the lugs may be provided adjacent the ring and serve as reinforcing gussets therefor.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:-

15 Figure 1 is a vertical section through a paint bucket incorporating a float of the invention,

Figure 2 is a plan of a modified float,

Figure 3 is a section on line 3 - 3 of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a plan of a further float of the invention,

Figure 5 is a section on line 5 - 5 of Figure 4,

20 Figure 6 is a plan of yet another float of the invention,

Figure 7 is a side view of the float of Figure 6, and

Figure 8 is a detail section through the float of Figure 7.

Referring now to Figure 1 there is provided a float 10 of the invention which is adapted in use to fit within a bucket 12 containing paint 14. The float 10, which is a plastics moulding, comprises a peripheral ring 16 which is of inverted "U"-shape in section and faces downwardly. The ring 16 is spanned by a floor 18 consisting of five equi-spaced circular section arms 22 radiating from a central point 24 to join the ring 16 at its lower edge. The arms 22 are narrow so that the floor 18 is substantially open to permit paint to pass therethrough.

On the arms there are provided roller projections 26. These projections 26 are triangular in side view and extend above the height of the ring 16.

The dimensions of the float 10 are such that its maximum diameter is 250 mm which is appropriate to fit into a 25 litre bucket which normally has a diameter of 280 mm (i.e. there is a space between the periphery of the ring 16 and the interior of the pail contrary to what is shown in Figure 1). The space between the arms of the ring 16 is approximately 8 mm and their outside dimension is about 12 mm. The arms 22 are conveniently about 3 mm diameter. The height of the projections 26 is approximately 10 mm and, standing on the arm gives an overall height of 12 mm. The projections 26 are perforce not aligned because there are an odd number of arms 22.

In use, after the paint 14 in the bucket 12 has been stirred, the float 10 is dropped on to the surface of the paint. The ring 16, and in particular the air entrapped therein, will provide buoyancy to cause the float 10 to float on the surface but with the floor 18 just slightly below the

surface of the paint. A workman can now charge or load a roller by running the roller over the floor of the float. The projections 26 will engage the surface of the roller to cause it to rotate when it is moved over the floor. The float will inhibit the roller from being depressed too deeply into the paint so that only the surface of the roller will be charged with paint. It will be understood of course that should the workman wish to force the float downwardly he would be able to do so, but knowing the disadvantage of so doing, he will be inhibited from so doing by the float.

Reference is now made to Figures 2 and 3 which show a float 30 that is substantially identical to float 10 save that the arms 32 are flat and not round.

Reference is now made to Figures 4 and 5 which show a float 34 that is substantially identical to float 10 save that (i) the peripheral ring 36 is a solid circular section member and (ii) five intermediate chord-like arms 38 are provided mid-way along the arms 40 forming a pentagonal centre piece.


In Figures 6 to 8 there is shown a float 42 which is generally similar to the floats above described. The float 42 comprises an outside ring 44 which is similar to the ring 16 and a circular centre piece 46. Legs 48 extend radially from the centre piece 46 to the ring 44. These legs 48 are also of inverted "U"-shape and the centre piece is of the identical section. There are a significant amount of triangular projections 50 and 52 (which are substantially identical to the projections 26) on the legs 48 and circular centre piece 46. The projections 52 that are adjacent to the ring 44 merge into the ring and serve as reinforcing gussets therefor.



5 The floats of Figures 2 and 3, Figures 4 and 5 and Figures 6, 7 and 8 are used in the same way as that of Figure 1. The arrangement of Figures 4 and 5 is somewhat easier to clean than the other floats as it has no internal surfaces as in the ring 16. The float of Figures 6, 7 and 8 has improved buoyancy and better traction with the roller because of the larger number of projections.

10 The invention is not limited to the precise constructional details hereinbefore described and illustrated in the drawings. For example, a lifting tab may be provided to facilitate the removal of the float from the bucket. Radially extending dividing plates may be provided internally of inverted "U"-shaped ring and any other similar parts. The material of the float may be itself buoyant to improve the floating operation of the float. The projections may be trapezoidal in side view and accordingly rather longer than the triangular projections.

15 Dated this 4 November 1998

  
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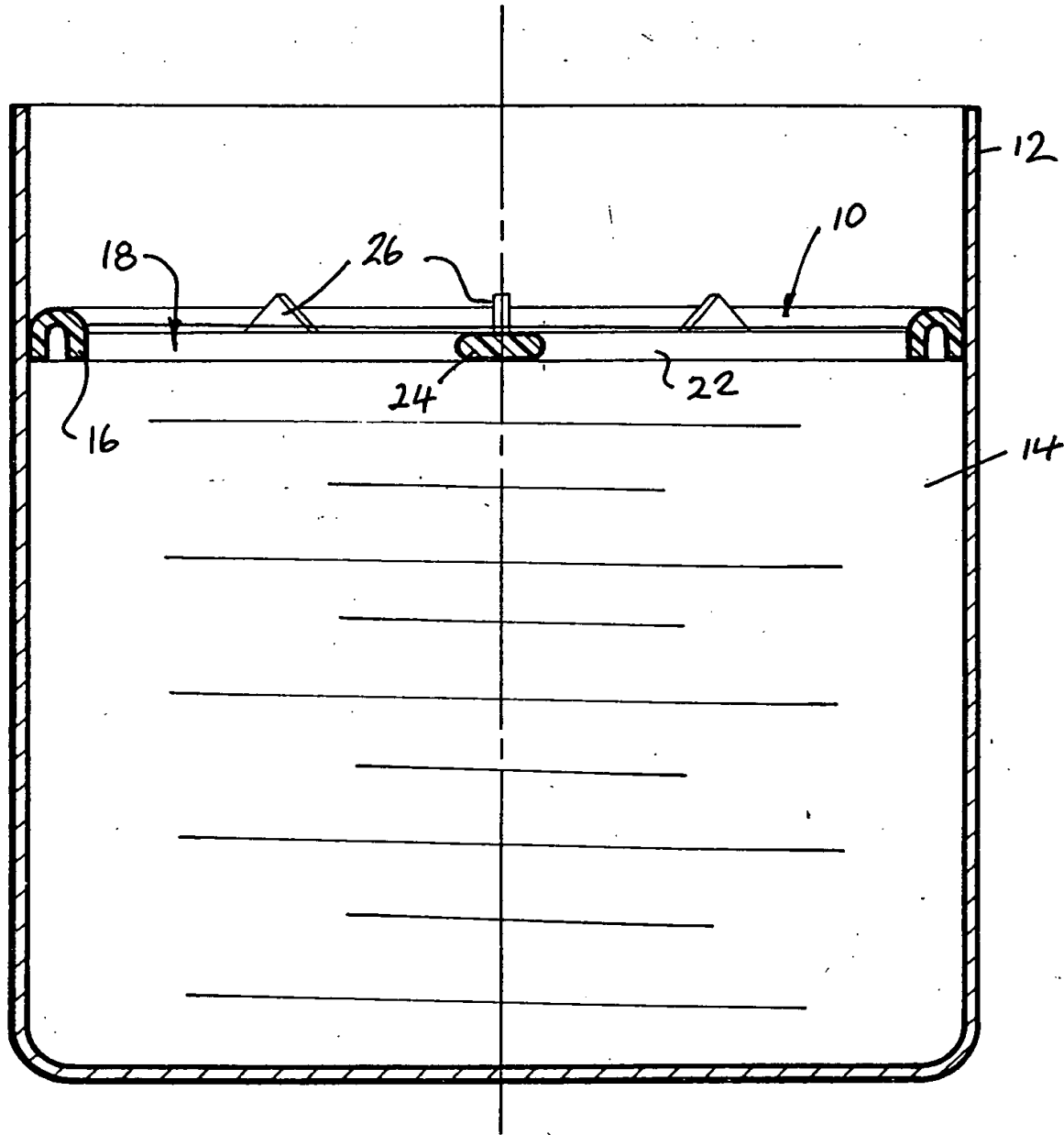


Fig. 1.

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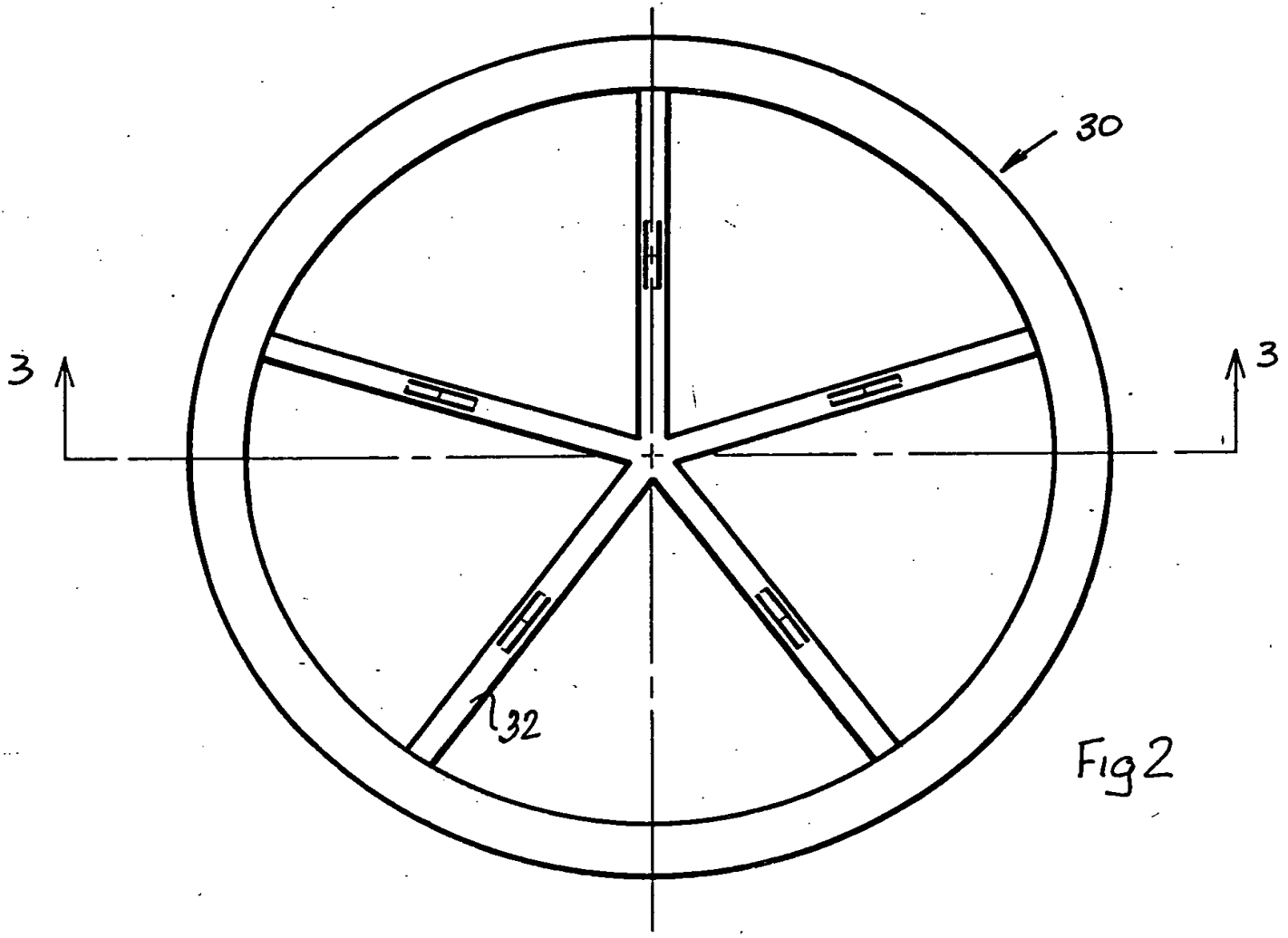


Fig 2

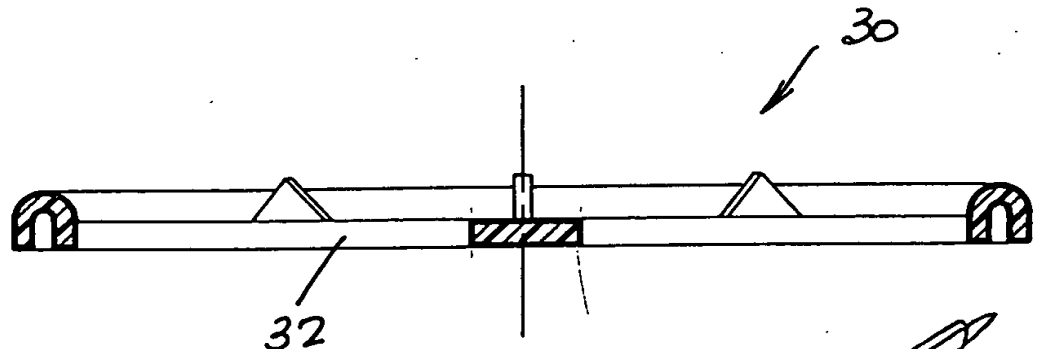
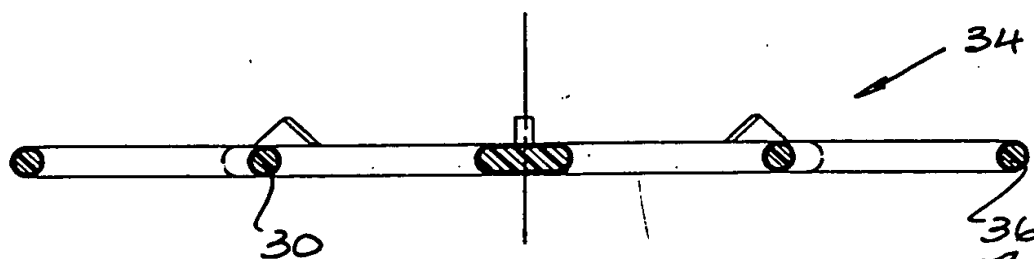
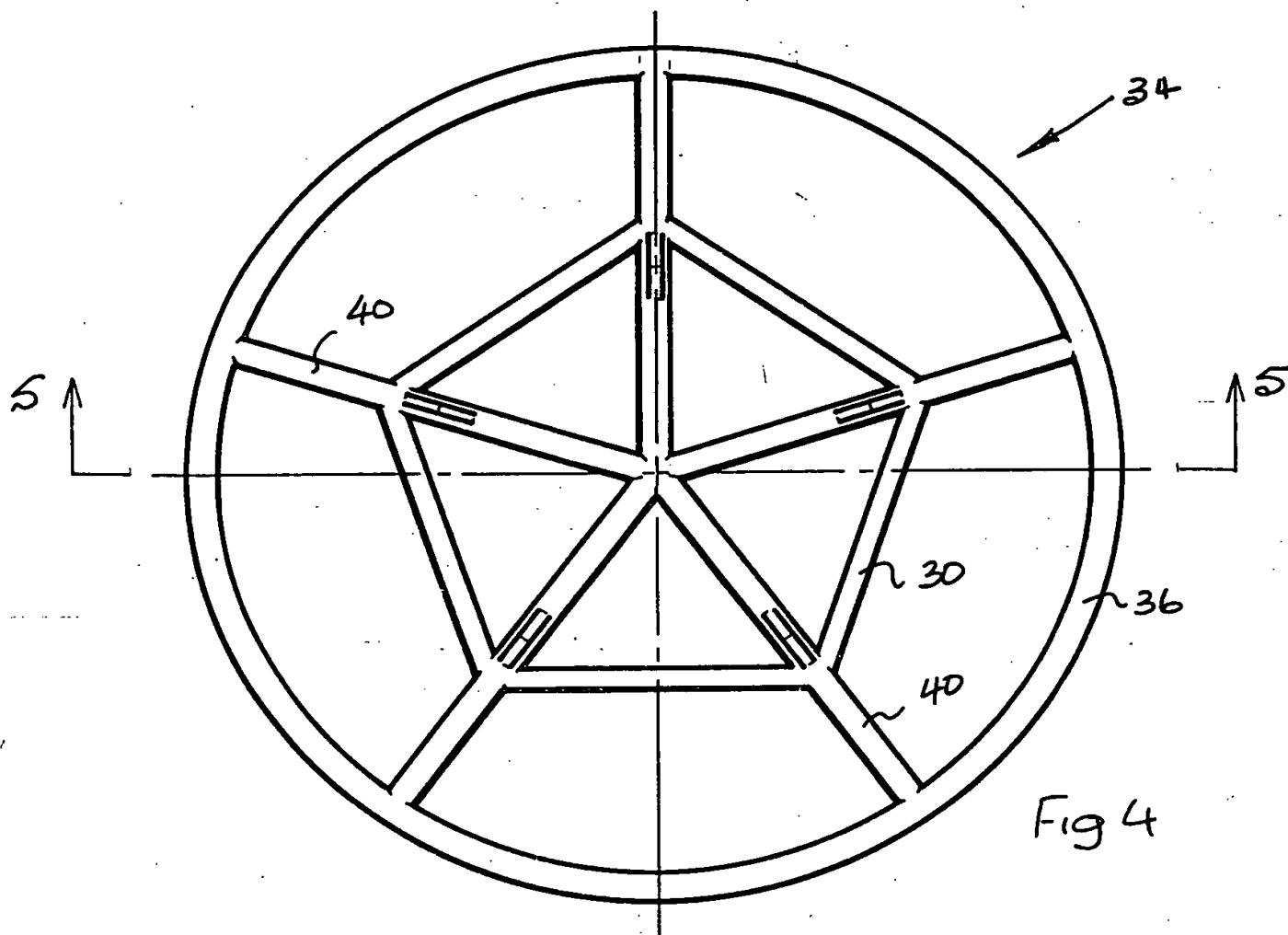


Fig 3

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